

Clearing in the early morning; fair Monday, fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming southerly.

NUMBER 1776.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS THE CHIEF PLOTTER

His Messenger From Brussels Arrested With Letters.

Esterhazy and Others Implicated in the Conspiracy.

The Pretender Declares That Derou- lede Spoiled His Chances for the Time Being.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The government's energetic policy in hunting down the conspirators against the Republic has been pursued with great vigor, and today it was rewarded by the discovery of a mass of important evidence, exposing a widespread plot, of which the Duke of Orleans is the head. Early this morning seventeen squads of officers, acting under instructions from the prefect of police, appeared simultaneously at as many addresses in Paris and searched the quarters of suspected individuals and organizations.

At one place, the house of M. de Montcou, in Rue de Constantinople, the detectives surprised a messenger from the Duke of Orleans, who had just at the moment arrived from Brussels with a valise filled with papers, including a number of letters from the Duke giving instructions to his followers. These and other documents were, of course, seized by the police, who also raided the headquarters of the anti-Semitic League. In the latter place were found many packages of documents in the hall ready for removal. All were taken to the prefecture of police. The documents seized include letters from that previous patriot, former Major Esterhazy, and other individuals, which disclose a seditious plan of action.

The houses of the officers of the Anti-Semitic League were searched, as were also the editorial offices of the "Journal Anti-Juit." The result of these and other searches have not been made known. The searching parties visited, among others, the residences of Jules Guerin, Raoul de Naxos, Georges Thibault, editor of the "Gaulois," Eugene Godefroy, President of the Jeunesse Royale, and the Count de Ladre, a member of the royalist committee and of the Anti-Semitic League.

Commissioner Marion presented himself at the house of M. Buffet, chief representative of the Duke of Orleans, at 6 a. m. M. Buffet, when aroused, greeted the officer in a manner which showed that his visitor was not unexpected.

"So you have come to find if I am conspiring," he said. "Certainly, sir, I am conspiring against your Republic. It is my right and I exercise it. I have nothing to do with M. Deroulede. I am not a member of the League of Patriots. I have no connection with the Anti-Semitic League. My action is apart from theirs. I repeat that I am conspiring for the Duke of Orleans. I am conspiring today, I shall conspire tomorrow, and always, and if you wish to stop me you will have to put me in prison." The police took a quantity of papers from M. Buffet's apartments.

The central imperialist committee yesterday placarded Paris with an invitation for its adherents to assemble in the Place Vendôme, at 9 o'clock this morning to place flowers on the column as a "public manifestation of their love of the army." There was quite a numerous response, but a large force of police forbade the people to approach the column and ordered them to move on. The order was obeyed, but some of the imperialists threw flowers over the fence enclosing the monument. These and some others were arrested. Some of the persons taken into custody were evidently only messengers. One man in the hands of the police was much frightened and asked:

"Where are you taking me?"

"To Brussels," sarcastically responded the policeman.

"But that is very far," replied the prisoner with all seriousness.

Most of the manifestations were released after the taking of their names and addresses at the police station. With the exception of the foregoing incidents, the streets of Paris today were absolutely normal.

The prefect, who yesterday canceled the concessions allowing the great cafes on the Boulevard Montmartre to place tables and chairs on the sidewalks, restored the privilege today on condition that the tables and chairs should be immediately removed in case of fresh disorder. Many manifestations established themselves there this afternoon.

Deroulede's craving now is for martyrdom and the general public desire seems to be to gratify this latest form of his insatiable vanity. It is urged that the worst punishment that could possibly be inflicted upon him would be to hold him up to public pity and ridicule. He will be arraigned as a common malefactor in the correctional court, and it is suggested that the greatest humiliation for him would be to appoint a medical commission to enquire into his sanity.

Dispatches from Brussels state that the Duke of Orleans has left that city. Before his departure he announced that he had abandoned for the moment his intention to enter France. He declared that Deroulede destroyed for the time being the opportunity for the restoration of the monarchy.

Carlists and Orleansists Allied.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will return to Paris as soon as the bill ending the Philippines to the United States is voted upon. His presence in the French capital is necessary on account of the agitation of the Orleansists, which is closely connected with the Carlist movement in Spain.

The Khalifa on a Raid.

Calcutta, Feb. 26.—The War Office has issued a statement indicating that the Khalifa's recent movements have been made for the purpose of raiding cattle and grain. It is believed that the derwish forces are still in the country southwest of Aden Island, 160 miles from Omdurman. It is not proposed to send reinforcements to Khartoum at present.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

The Peking Government Disturbed by Dr. Sunyatsun's Success.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 26.—Oriental advices received today contain the news that a rebel government has succeeded the regular Chinese authority over the vast area of Kwang Tung, and Kwangsi provinces. The rebels are wonderfully well organized for Chinese and their progress is marked with none of the atrocities usually associated with such internecine strife. The rebellion is directed by the noted rebel, Dr. Sunyatsun. Many Chinese mandarins have acquiesced in Sunyatsun's plans, thereby saving their heads.

The mandarins are no longer left in supreme authority. As fast as the towns are captured head men are put in charge to see that affairs are conducted as the rebels want them. Several bodies of soldiers sent against the rebels by the provincial authorities have been rapidly absorbed into the rebel ranks. The rebels here are fighting for a more progressive regime in China, and it is believed that they will be soon a serious menace to the present Peking government.

Peking advises state that a bloody battle occurred in Seichuan, between government troops and the rebels, under Yunnan. The crisis there has brought about a secret edict sent by the Dowager Empress to the Viceroy of Seichuan, commanding him to lead all his available troops against Yunnan. Heavy penalties were threatened for failure to crush the rebels.

In the subsequent battle scores were killed. The rebels were so completely routed that Yunnan surrendered. Father Fleury, the captive French missionary, whom the rebels were supposed to have killed, was handed over to the French Consul.

Li Hung Chang is returning to Peking from an inspection of the Yellow River flooded districts. He reports last year's overflow as the worst in recent years. Thousands of natives are dying of starvation.

WIND WASTED ON YANKEES.

A London Criticism of Lord Charles Berestford's Tactics.

London, Feb. 27.—The "Financial News" this morning says:

"There was a lot of windy talk the other night at the dinner to Lord Charles Berestford, in New York. Sir Charles trotted out his new well-worn plan for an impossible alliance between England and the United States, Germany and Japan, to crush France and Russia in the 'Gaulois.' Eugene Godefroy, President of the Jeunesse Royale, and the Count de Ladre, a member of the royalist committee and of the Anti-Semitic League.

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HEROISM OF SAILORS.

How Some of the Bulgarian's Passen- gers Were Rescued.

Hull, Feb. 26.—Captain Casey, of the steamer Weehawken, who took off some of the Bulgarian's passengers, arrived here Saturday night. He says he found no difficulty in securing volunteers from among his officers and crew to man the boats to attempt the hazardous work of rescue.

He praises highly the bravery of his men. Even after he thought it imprudent, owing to the increasing severity of the weather, to launch the boats, the men persisted and heroically strove to get the boat away. The Weehawken had no passenger accommodations, so the men from the Bulgaria were made as comfortable as possible aboard, while the women and children were placed in the captain's rooms.

CERVERA DEMANDS A SEAT.

His Credentials as a Senator Pre- sented for Approval.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—Admiral Cervera appeared before the Senate Committee yesterday to have his credentials as a Senator examined. He contended that he was entitled to his seat since criminal proceedings had not been taken against him.

He said that if the loss of the Spanish squadron would not be attributed to the government, which sent him to the Antilles against his will.

It is stated that the government has consented to the proposed parliamentary enquiry into the alleged malfeasance during the war with the United States.

THE CAR SAID TO BE ILL.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to the "Chronicle" from Stockholm says it is rumored there that the Car is ill, and that the Grand Duke Michael is presiding over the Russian government.

NO EIGHT-CLUB LEAGUE.

Advance Gossip of the Magnates' New York Conference.

New York, Feb. 26.—The advance guard of the National League baseball magnates arrived here tonight prepared for the annual spring meeting, which will begin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday. H. R. von der Horst, of the Baltimore and Brooklyn clubs, was the first to arrive, followed by John T. Brush, of Cincinnati, and Frank Dell, Robinson, of Cleveland, which club may be transferred to St. Louis. Von der Horst met Brush and Robinson by appointment, and they kept up a quiet conference until long after midnight.

Whether they discussed the circuit question could not be learned, and all three expressed the belief that no reduction to eight clubs could be made this season. Brush said Von der Horst would not be recognized as the legal representative of the St. Louis club, as he had lost his suit over the ownership of the club. He hinted strongly that Robinson would in the end secure control and receive the League's support. Whoever bought the club the League would have the final say. Brush said Von der Horst would not be recognized as the legal representative of the St. Louis club, as he had lost his suit over the ownership of the club. He hinted strongly that Robinson would in the end secure control and receive the League's support. Whoever bought the club the League would have the final say. Brush said Von der Horst would not be recognized as the legal representative of the St. Louis club, as he had lost his suit over the ownership of the club. He hinted strongly that Robinson would in the end secure control and receive the League's support. Whoever bought the club the League would have the final say.

MARIQUINA BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS

American Troops Hurrying From Manila to Cebu.

The Torch May Be Applied Before They Arrive There.

General Otis Thinks the Petrol Acted Prematurely—Trouble Might Have Been Avoided.

Manila, Feb. 26, 4:40 p. m.—A battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Major Goodale, started today on the transport Pennsylvania for Cebu, which was occupied a few days ago by fifty sailors from the gunboat Petrol.

When the bluejackets went ashore the native government vigorously protested, claiming that their allegiance had been given to Aguinaldo, but the authorities made no forcible resistance, they being practically without means of defence. The only fear now is that they will burn the town before the troops arrive.

General Otis is confident that there would have been no trouble had the Petrol delayed sending men ashore until the commissioners could have gone back and paved the way for the Americans. General Otis dined with the commissioners at the palace tonight.

The village of Marikina has been burned by the insurgents. Marikina is located seven miles from Manila. It communicates with Calocan by a good road. The village had a population of about 10,000.

There was the usual skirmishing last night. Two men belonging to the Pennsylvania Regiment and one each to the Minnesota and Idaho Regiments were wounded. A private of the Kansas Regiment was killed.

AWAITING OFFICIAL NEWS.

Rumors of Foreign Complications Look Confirmation Here.

The repeated rumors of serious danger of foreign complications at Manila do not find confirmation in official circles. Secretaries Alger and Long said last night that they knew of no change of the situation. No explanation of the words "for political reasons" have been received from Admiral Dewey and the naval authorities adhere to the belief expressed when the dispatch first came that Admiral Dewey did not mean that any immediate danger of foreign complications existed.

There is no doubt, however, that deep anxiety is felt in Administration circles over the conditions prevailing at Manila. This not due to the military aspects of the Filipino outbreak alone, but to the political dangers which may arise from the fact that the lives and property of Europeans living in the city are imperiled. What the Administration apparently fears most is that Germany or some other government having interests at Manila will endeavor to assert an alleged right to land marines to protect the lives and property of its subjects.

While under some conditions this might be permitted, it is contrary to the present disposition of the Administration to allow anything of the kind to be done. Admiral Dewey would not, it is said, take action to prevent the landing of marines from a foreign ship without consulting General Otis, who is the senior representative of the United States at Manila, but it is certain, according to the belief here, that Dewey or Otis would cable to Washington for instructions before undertaking a course that might result in war with a powerful nation. Both Dewey and Otis have ample authority to act in any emergency, and it is the opinion in official circles that as the navy would be most concerned in frustrating any attempt to land foreign marines, Otis would sanction whatever Dewey thinks best.

The report from Manila that a message had been received from Manila, saying that foreign warship had landed seamen, is not credited here. Secretary Alger, who would, of course, be notified immediately by General Otis as anything of the sort had occurred, said last night when told of the report that he knew nothing of it. The officials are suspicious of news coming by way of Manila, as most reports about Philippine affairs coming from there have been untrue.

A press dispatch dated Colombo, Ceylon, published yesterday, said that Maj. Gen. Henry M. Lawton, who arrived there Saturday on the transport Grant with the Fourth Infantry and part of the Seventeenth, had received a dispatch from Adjutant General Corbin urging him to hurry the Grant to Manila. When the attention of Secretary Alger was called to the dispatch last night he said if General Corbin had sent the message it was not by his orders. General Corbin denied that he had sent any such message to General Lawton. This telegram from General Lawton was made public yesterday.

RODE IN AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Lord Charles Berestford's Visit to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, Feb. 26.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berestford called upon Commodore Philip at the Brooklyn navy yard this morning. His visit was without ceremony. Commodore Philip, following the usual procedure, sent a Lieutenant to Lord Charles Berestford on the day of his arrival to present his compliments and ask him to visit the yard. The English admiral had no opportunity until today. He made the trip to Brooklyn in an electric car.

He told Commodore Philip that he would help him. Behind a horse again if he could help it.

Lord Charles Berestford was accompanied by one of former Mayor Hewitt's sons. After a little talk with Commodore Philip the admiral said he would like very much to see the battleship Massachusetts. Commodore Philip, Commander Swift, and Lord Charles Berestford talked up their trousers and walked through the mud to the dry dock on which the Massachusetts lay. They reached the ship just at the mess hour. They were greeted by Commander Schroeder, the executive officer, in the absence of Captain Ludlow.

The admiral walked over the spar deck, looked at the big guns in the forward turret, and examined the mechanism by which they worked. The party then returned to Commodore Philip's home, the electric car was summoned and Lord Charles Berestford returned over the bridge.

Last night Lord Charles was entertained at dinner by General Lloyd Bryce. He was the guest of Whitehall Road at lunch.

A STEAMER LONG OVERDUE.

Anxiety for a Missing German Ves- sel, the Moravia.

Boston, Feb. 26.—There is great anxiety in local steamship circles concerning the German steamship Moravia, now a full month out from Falmouth, England. She left Hamburg, Germany, January 18, in command of Captain Witt, and replenished her bunkers at Falmouth, leaving there on January 25.

Since that time nothing has been heard from her, although her course would take her in the track of hundreds of steamers. She generally makes the passage in fifteen days.

FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8th and K.

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TALK AMONG CUBANS OF DECLARING WAR

Secret Preparations for a Re- volt Against Americans.

The Native Troops Maintain Their Camps in the Interior.

FOREIGN SEAMEN LANDED.

Madrid Claims to Have Official News From Manila.

London, Feb. 26.—Madrid dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that an official message has been received from Manila stating that the foreign warships there have landed seamen to protect the foreign residents.

WOUNDED IN THE TRENCHES.

General Otis Forwards a List of Nine Casualties.

General Otis sent to the War Department yesterday a list of nine casualties among the United States troops at Manila. All of these, said General Otis in his message, were killed in the trenches near Calocan. It is supposed that they were the result of the desultory firing between the opposing forces. There are no fatalities in the list, which follows:

Second Oregon—Company G, Corporal William Pettit, chest, severe.
First Maine—Company H, Private John W. Conder, thigh, slight; Battery B, Private Michael J. Crowley, leg, slight.
First Maine—Company F, Private Charles S. Lamb, thigh, severe; Private John Anderson, fractured ankle.
First Maine—Company D, Private Larry Jones, head, serious; Campbell Scott, arm, severe.
First Montana—Company A, Private Albert J. Anspach, arm, severe; Private Albert S. Hicks, lung, severe.

NO DESIRE TO MEDDLE.

Another View of Germany's Attitude in Manila.

London, Feb. 27.—The "Telegraph" Berlin correspondent says:

"I am in a position to state positively that the dispatch about the American battleship Oregon being ordered to Manila has nothing whatever to do with Germany's or anybody else's alleged contemplated interference in the Philippines. There is no probability whatever of interference there on the part of Germany, nor, indeed, on the part of any other power. The dispatch about the Oregon is a willful invention. It is assumed here that Admiral Dewey wants to send one or more of his ships away for some purpose or other and that he has applied for another vessel to replace them in the mean time."

ADVICE FROM SAGASTA.

General Otis Needs More Than Ten Thousand Troops.

London, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that in an interview today Prime Minister Sagasta declared that the four thousand men which is announced the United States will send to reinforce General Otis at Manila will be quite insufficient. A numerous army, he thinks, will be required to merely protect the coast. Any attempt to maintain order or a stable government in the interior would be hopeless.

General Rios, the Spanish Military Commander in the Philippines, cables from Manila commenting on the extremely difficult position of the Americans. He says he considers it necessary for the Americans to have 100,000 men to suppress the rebellion among the natives.

OFF FOR MANILA.

The Ronoke Sails With Supplies and Recruits.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—The supply steamer Ronoke sailed for Manila this afternoon. Besides the general cargo of supplies for troops in the Philippines, the Ronoke carried about one hundred recruits for the Fourteenth, the Twentieth, and Third Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Miller, of the Twenty-third Infantry, is in command.

READY TO TRY QUAY.

What Effect His Trial May Have on the Deadlock.

Harrisburg, Feb. 26.—The result of the Quay trial, which begins tomorrow will have an important bearing upon the senatorial deadlock, but nobody will venture a prediction as to the outcome. Those who said at the outset of the balloting that Senator Quay's acquittal would result in his immediate re-election are not so ready to concede that a favorable issue of the trial would now be followed by a breaking of the deadlock in the interest of the heavier statesman.

At the beginning Senator Flinn, the leader of the insurgent Republicans, was among those who said that if Senator Quay were acquitted it would mean his re-election, but this sort of talk is no longer heard. Instead, the anti-Quay men declare that the conditions have entirely changed and that now, trial or no trial, conviction or no conviction, they are against Senator Quay to the end, even to the day of final adjournment.

They hint at things to come in the trial which will eliminate Quay from further consideration, and which will make the selection of another candidate an easy matter. The Quay men, on the contrary, are quite well satisfied that the trial will result in Senator Quay's acquittal and his triumphant election.

Speaker Fair will announce the committee of bribery investigators tomorrow. It is believed that an effort will be made to postpone the investigation until after the Quay trial, but delay will be opposed and the probing may begin at once.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—All arrangements have been completed for the Quay trial. The proceedings will begin before Judge Boettcher at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and will probably continue throughout the week. It is estimated that about five hours will be taken up in selecting a jury out of the panel of forty-three. Assistant District Attorney Finletter will open for the prosecution, which has subpoenaed between fifty and sixty witnesses. The defense has summoned a large number of witnesses. The corridor outside of the courtroom will be kept clear by a large detail of police, and only newspaper men, witnesses, and jurors will be admitted. One indictment of the five has been dropped on account of the death of former State Treasurer Haywood, one of the defendants. The other indictments embrace seven counts, the principal charge against Senator Quay and his son being conspiracy to gain profit, benefit, or advantage out of deposits of State funds. The prosecution has a surprise to spring, but no intimation of its nature has got out.

TO REGULATE MARRIAGES.

The Creel Bill Passed by the North Dakota Senate.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 26.—The Senate yesterday passed the Creel bill to regulate marriages. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three physicians in each county town for the examination of applicants for marriage licenses.

No license to marry can be granted under the bill unless applicants present a certificate from the board of examiners that they are free from diseases and ailments, including gonorrhea, hereditary insanity, and venereal diseases. The examiners are to be appointed by the county judge, and of applicants for entrance into the matrimonial state a fee of \$2.50 is to be exacted for this medical examination.

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KIPLING'S BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The English Author's Life Not Yet Despaired Of.

New York, Feb. 26.—Unless a resistance to the disease so long continued may now be taken for a favorable indication, no signs of improvement were reported today in the condition of Rudyard Kipling, who is ill with pneumonia at the Hotel Grenoble. The last bulletin issued by his physicians was the following:

"10:15 p. m.—Mr. Kipling is in the same condition as at the 7 p. m. report."

Oxygen was administered to the patient for the first time today, and a physician was always with him. As nearly as could be learned, his disease is not yet so advanced as it had not already reached the critical point, was close upon it. Dr. Janeway left the hotel at 10:25 o'clock and returned at midnight. After he had visited the patient's room he engaged a room for himself, having decided to stay all night. The family retired for the night at that hour, leaving Dr. Dunham, Dr. Janeway, and the two nurses watching Mr. Kipling.

After Dr. Janeway's departure early Sunday morning his son, Dr. Theodore Janeway, shared the protracted vigil of Dr. Dunham. At short intervals during the night the physicians visited the bedside of Mr. Kipling. F. N. Doubleday, the publisher, and Mrs. Dunham were also with the Kipling family. At 7:30 Mr. Doubleday came down to the office and said: